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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The First Year

YESTERDAY Mr. Eisenhower celebrated his first anniversary as President of the United States, and it is not out of place to examine the impact which those twelve months of office have had on American and foreign opinion. Mr. Eisenhower entered the White House on the crest of a wave of national popularity and international respect. But it has been admitted by all competent observers that during the first ten months respect turned slowly to bewilderment and dismay as he appeared to be losing grip on the leadership which the nation expected from him. Nevertheless, before 1953 had ended, Mr. Eisenhower revealed a changing attitude. During December he made several positive assertions of his leadership. He supported Mr. Foster Dulles, his Secretary of State, in publicly denying Senator McCarthy the right to lay down the terms on which the allies of the United States should trade with China; he threw the whole weight of his prestige behind the United Nations in deciding to use its forum to make an imaginative proposal for a new approach to the problem of disarmament and international control of atomic energy; and he decided that some information on atomic energy must be shared with Britain and the NATO allies. In the domestic field he has insisted in a forceful way that it will be on the Administration's programme and achievements that the Republicans will fight this year's Congressional elections. Mr. Eisenhower now seems convinced of the truth that his real strength with Congress lies in his right to appeal directly to the people. Hence the temper of the country is now a very important clue to the President's freedom of action.

BUT Mr. Eisenhower also has the immediate future to bear in mind. America's chief foreign policy preoccupations during the coming months will be with the sorting out of problems for which she is partly responsible. For example, she hopes for some easing of the severe strain on French-American relations which has been created by the demand that France should commit herself to full participation in a unified European defence system and to the continuing of the war in Indo-China. The United States must also be concerned with finding some formula for German rearmament which will not disrupt NATO in which Mr. Eisenhower is a passionate believer; and with the persuasion of Japan to undertake her own defence, even though a resumption of the Korean war is considered unlikely. Above all, America will be concerned with the lessening of the current animosity between Indian and American public opinion, for without this the United States will find it extremely difficult to achieve a consistent mid-Eastern or Southeast Asian policy. These are but some of the external and international problems which confront Mr. Eisenhower as he begins his second presidential year; he has also several domestic issues the composing of which will tax to the full his ability as a national leader. Nevertheless, the signs are growing that the brilliant and naive soldier who went to the White House a year ago is realising the truth of Woodrow Wilson's dictum that "the President is at liberty, both in law and in fact, to be as big a man as he can," and the expectation is that Mr. Eisenhower, during his second year of office will, in the matter of positive leadership, assume full stature.

KEYNOTES OF US POLICY TOWARD RED CHINA

Diplomatic Isolation & Economic Pressure



MR. McCONAUGHY

McCONAUGHY'S APPRAISAL

Washington, Jan. 20.

Economic pressure and diplomatic isolation will be the keystones of the American policy toward Red China indefinitely, an article published in a State Department publication issued here today declared.

The article said that the current ban on United States trade with the Chinese Communists "must be maintained." It shut the door to diplomatic recognition of the Peking regime as "an unthinkable betrayal of the Chinese Nationalist Government on Formosa and a killing blow to the will to resist further Communist expansion in Asia."

The article, written by Mr. Walter P. McConaughy, Director of the Department's Office of Chinese Affairs, and former U.S. Consul-General in Hongkong, presented a review of the Eisenhower Administration's China policy in positive terms, apparently designed to bolster the prestige of the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Declaring that "It is our purpose to continue to back the Chiang Kai-shek Government on Formosa," Mr. McConaughy wrote, "It is the only Chinese Government which represents, in any measure, the authentic aspirations and bona fide national interests of the Chinese people."

He added that its record on Formosa "makes it look better and better to the Chinese people on the mainland by contrast with the ruthless exploitation which they are suffering at the hands of the regime of Mao Tse-tung."

He stressed the American refusal to recognise the Chinese Communists as "a refusal to accept the Communist triumph as definite."

"Even Chinese who are not particularly in sympathy with the Chinese Nationalist Government tell us that recognition of the Communist dictators in Peking would be the greatest single non-military triumph for the Communist cause that could be devised," he added.

China's Korean peace negotiations as an example of the arrogant and unyielding position taken by the Chinese Communist mouthpieces in international affairs, he declared that there is nothing to be gained from diplomatic relations with such a regime.

His embargo COMPLETE. Mr. McConaughy said that there is no reason to believe that the Chinese Communists had given up their plans for expansion in Asia.

The American embargo is complete but some of the allies of our country are shipping non-strategic goods to Communist China, while observing the UN embargo in strategic supplies, he said.

Mr. McConaughy referred briefly to the hope of one Western statesman that a policy of keeping one foot in the door will have a moderating effect on the Chinese Communists and perhaps alienate them from Moscow. Such hopes have come mainly from Great Britain, and these hopes have been consistently dashed, he pointed out.

By maintaining a policy of economic pressure and diplomatic isolation, he asserted that we can at least slow the growth of the war-making potential of Communist China and retard the consolidation of its diplomatic position.—France-Press.

Two things were necessary to face the future with confidence—a great increase in productive investment at home and sufficient overseas earnings to leave a substantial surplus.

Britain, handicapped by over-taxation and creeping inflation, seemed to be dropping in the general progress of Europe, he added in a statement issued with the Directors' report for 1953.

One of the great disappointments of last year was that President Eisenhower had not given priority to the problem of strengthening the liquidity of the sterling area.

The development of the British Commonwealth is being held up by the inadequacy of the supply of savings in Britain, Lord Balfour added in his annual address to shareholders.

"There is ample evidence that the supply of savings in Britain has been quite inadequate to enable us to fulfil our national tasks," he said.

"The clearest proof is of course our inability to achieve a sufficient surplus in the balance of payments to make our due contribution to the development of the colonies and other parts of the Commonwealth."

Lord Balfour has been Chairman of Lloyd's, one of the "Big Five" of British banking, since 1944. When the Balance Sheet was made up at the end of December, Lloyd's had assets totalling more than £1,333,000.—Reuters.

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Banker's Warning To Britain

London, Jan. 21. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Chairman of Lloyd's Bank, warned Britain today that she might be heading into further economic difficulties.

"Unless we can do even a minor recession in world trade—such as can hardly be avoided at some time during the next few years—would mean a fresh relapse into acute difficulties," he stated.

The long-term outlook would be "bleak indeed" and the nation's economic position today "must still occasion grave concern."

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Morocco Situation

TROOPS READY TO ACT

TODAY'S MASS RALLY

Tangier, Jan. 20.

Police and military forces in the International Zone of Morocco tonight took up strategic positions in readiness to cope with any disorders arising from tomorrow's mass rally in Spanish Morocco in favour of the French-deposed Sultan Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef.

As Spanish-French relations took a turn for the worse today following a meeting of Arab chiefs in the Spanish Moroccan capital, Tetuan, at which it was decided not to recognise, with Spanish backing, the French-deposed Sultan of Morocco, Mohammed Ben Moulay Arafat, French troops were moved to points along the frontier with Spanish Morocco. The moves were said to be merely a precautionary measure in case of disturbances arising from the mass demonstration in favour of the deposed Sultan in Spanish Morocco.

Precautionary measures in the International Zone were instituted today in agreement with the International Committee of the zone. Communications between Tetuan and Tangier were normal all day despite rumours that the Spanish zone border had been closed.

LONDON OPINION

As France backed up her warning to Spain not to split the realm of the Sultan, Robert, with movement of warships and troops, British diplomatic sources said tonight that they did not think that the situation in Spanish Morocco would degenerate into serious Franco-Spanish differences and that it would finally "blow over."

The British Foreign Office said that an official report by the British authorities in Spanish Morocco had not yet reached London, but that Britain was being kept fully informed by France of all events there.

British circles said that the situation which had arisen was "a hand for the French to play" and that a lot depended on the way they handled it. They added that London had no strong views, one way or the other, in the matter.

The Spanish-supported mass rally in favour of the deposed Sultan, now living in exile in Corsica, is expected to have been instigated during the recent visit to Spanish Morocco and Spain of the Arab League Deputy Secretary-General, Ahmed Shukairi.

He is considered to be a strong Arab nationalist and he has expressed strong nationalist views at the United Nations, where he represented Syria.

Quito recently, he visited leading Spanish politicians in Spain and in Tetuan and he also contacted Moroccan nationalists.

He has always opposed recognition of the new Sultan and his recent trip was specifically aimed to prevent such recognition and to sponsor a Spanish-Moroccan demonstration against the French.

Meanwhile, the Spanish press today adopted a strong anti-French and anti-British stand. The Falangist evening paper, Pueblo, claimed that both the French and British governments were bent on "limiting, restricting or controlling" Spanish-American relations as much as possible.

The paper claimed that there was an obvious link between the interview in London between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, and the Spanish Ambassador, Duke Primo de Rivera, and the Paris meeting of French Foreign Minister, Mr. Georges Bidault, and the Spanish Ambassador.

Senator Carl Rogers said that the British did not understand the problem of Gibraltar and the French expected nothing less than a Spanish coup d'etat in Morocco.—France-Press.

Bodies Of Comet Disaster Victims Taken To Chapel



10,000 Freed POWs Sail For Formosa

Seoul, Jan. 21.

Ten thousand Chinese soldiers who turned their backs on Communism sailed for Formosa with the morning tide today on the last lap of their journey to freedom.

Ten American landing ships manned by Japanese crews sailed out of Inchon harbour shortly after 7 a.m. on the three-to-four-day voyage to the Nationalist island stronghold of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Four thousand others were to sail later today.

At the same time, nine hundred Chinese and North Korean prisoners who have refused to return to the Communist North Korean Army to ROK relocation centres on the Eastern and Western coasts of South Korea.

More than 21,000 prisoners cast off the bonds of Communism yesterday in a 16½-hour march to freedom while angry Communist radios charged their liberation would wreck the armistice.

The first shipload of Chinese were scheduled to arrive at the port of Keelung, Formosa, on Friday morning.

They sailed as prisoners but will become civilians on the high seas at the stroke of midnight on Friday.

The sailing from Inchon was without ceremony. The loaded LSTs sailed out into the main channel off Inchon on last night's high tide and filed out into the Yellow Sea this morning.—United Press.

WILL DELAY TALKS

Washington, Jan. 21.

Washington officials last night forecast that the Korean prisoners of war controversy would lead to further delays in resuming the preliminary peace talks at Panmunjom.

They said that India's premature return of the 22,000 anti-Communist prisoners to the United Nations Command would be followed by new Communist criticism and more "stalling" by the Chinese and North Koreans in attempts to resume the talks.

Though United Nations and Communist liaison officers have arranged to meet at Panmunjom next week to discuss resuming the talks, observers here doubt whether any progress will be made.

They expected the Communists to continue to press their charges that the return of the prisoners was a violation of the armistice agreement.

At the same time they said that the United Nations Command would not take the initiative at present but would "let the dust settle" before making any move or approach to the Communists on the problems posed by the return of the prisoners.

A State Department official was asked at a press conference yesterday what would happen to the American prisoners if the Communists refused to "have them back."

He replied: "We would give them asylum if they wished to accept it."

State Department officials are now studying three major questions posed by the return of the prisoners to the United Nations Command.

They are: 1. The fate of 325 South Korean, 21 American and one British prisoners who have rejected repatriation—15 the "China" captives taken to Saigon, 160 from the Indian, Australian, American, British, Canadian, Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, and Yugoslav forces.

BOAC's fleet of Comets have rounded for examination following the crash of a Comet jet airliner into the sea off Calcutta Point, Isle of Eliba. All 35 aboard the plane were killed. Dr. Bellina Delfino, examined the bodies of four men, seven women and four children in a whitewashed hillside chapel in the cemetery of the fishing village of Porto Assurro, Eliba. He said, "All must have been dead before they struck the water. Death was caused by concussion." In this picture one of the bodies of the victims is carried to the Chapel.—London Express.

Liner Beats The Stork

New York, Jan. 20.

The Norwegian liner Oslofjord today beat the stork in spite of a 10-hour delay in docking caused by fog.

Danish-born Mrs. Corina Winter Nilsen, 29, was taken off the liner as soon as it docked tonight, and rushed to the Maternity Centre of the Norwegian Hospital in Brooklyn after having been in labour since noon yesterday.

The Oslofjord's doctor, Fridtjof Nystad, said he had been giving her stimulants and was "prepared for action" at the time, despite his prediction that the child would not be born before a 48-hour period from the start of labour.

Mrs. Nilsen married her American husband in Copenhagen last May and was en route to their home in Miami. Her husband, Jeff, could not be at the pier today because he was called back to Miami on urgent business. He is an engineer on a private yacht.—United Press.

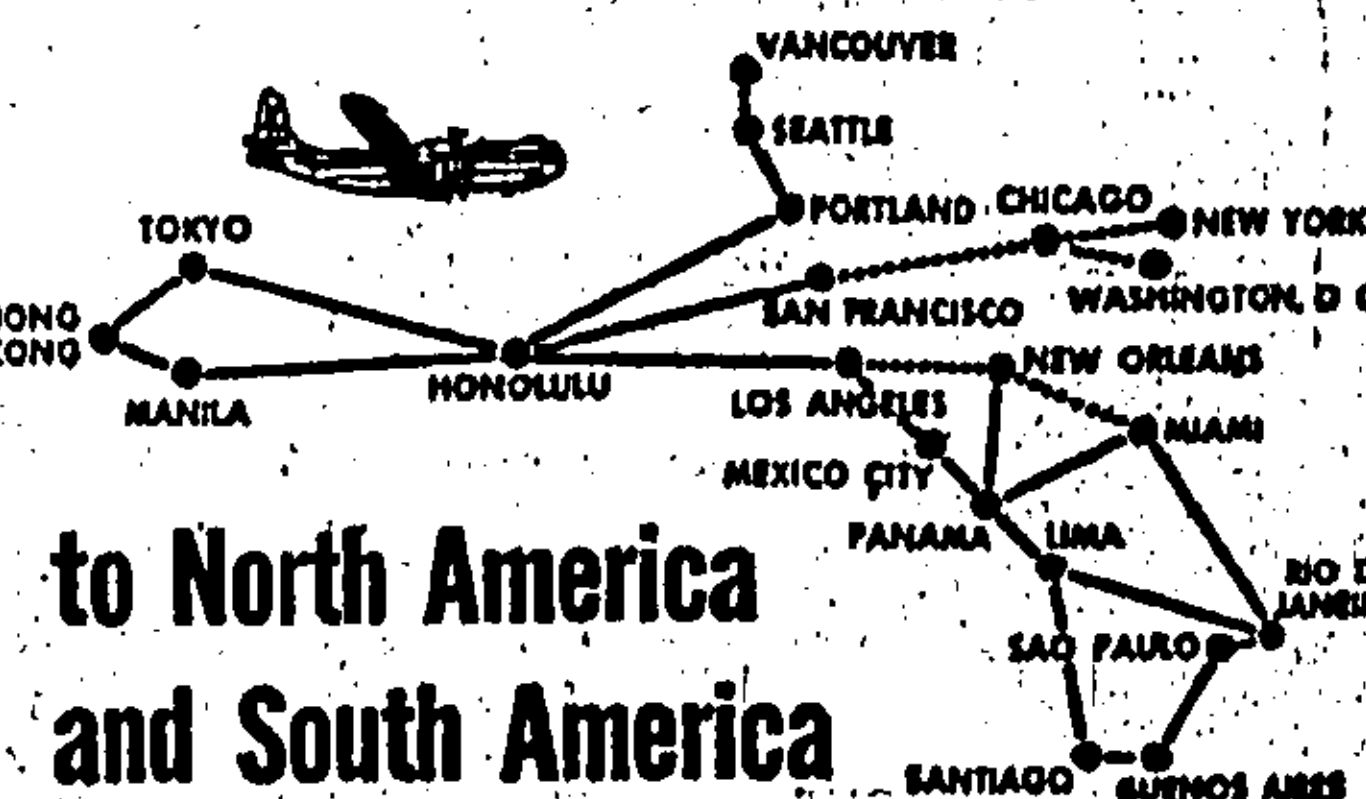
Linking Europe To N. Africa

Madrid, Jan. 20.

Spanish engineers here are studying the possibilities of running through rail traffic from Europe across the Straits of Gibraltar to North Africa in the same way as across the English Channel from England to France.

Experts have visited the Spanish port of Algeciras, adjoining Gibraltar, and the opposite North African port of Tangier to assess the possibilities required for embarking and disembarking rail coaches to and from ferry-ships.—Reuters.

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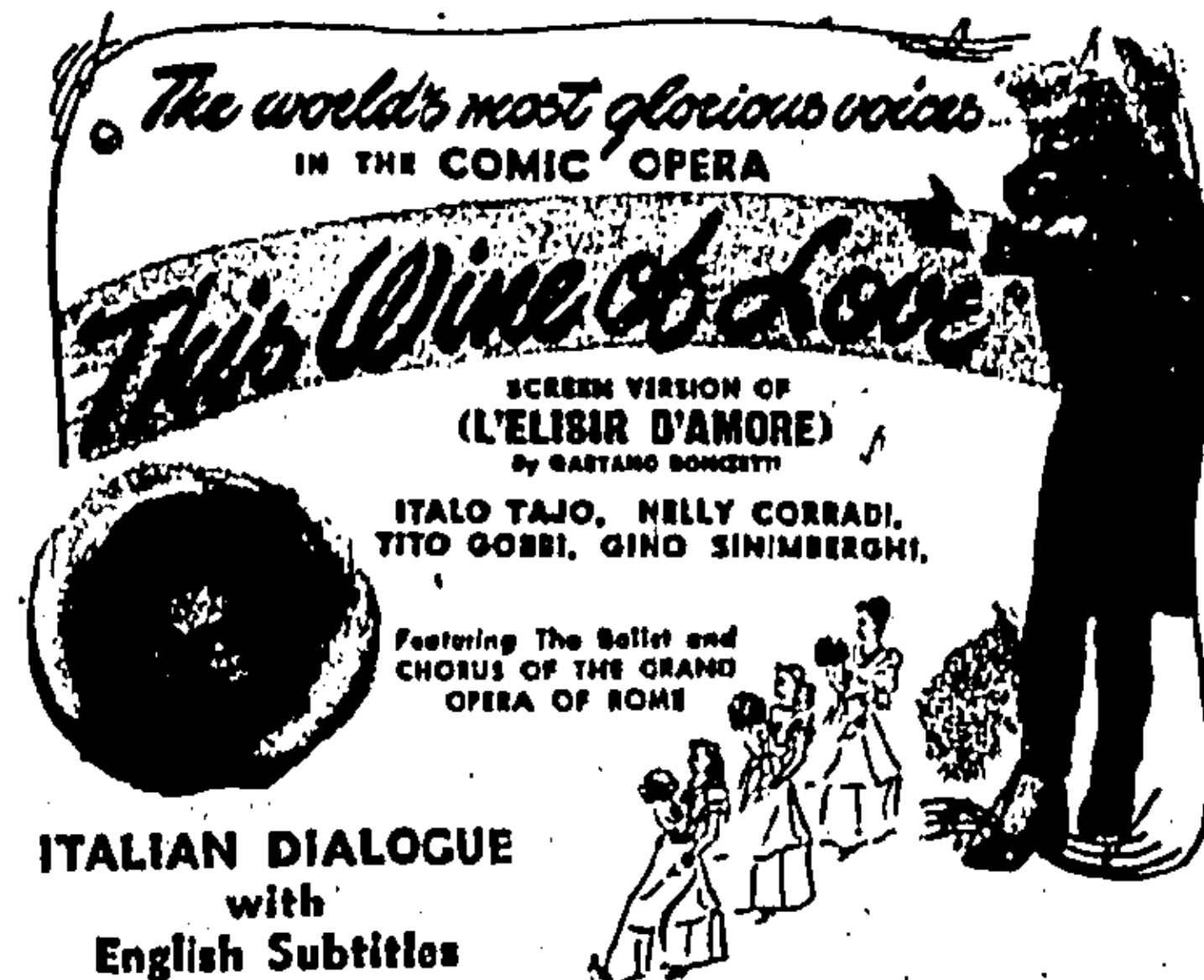
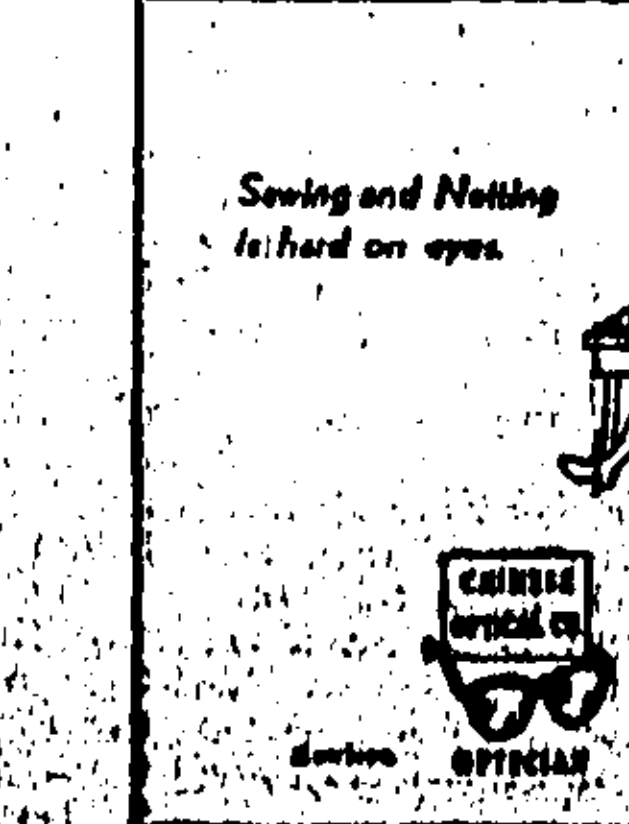
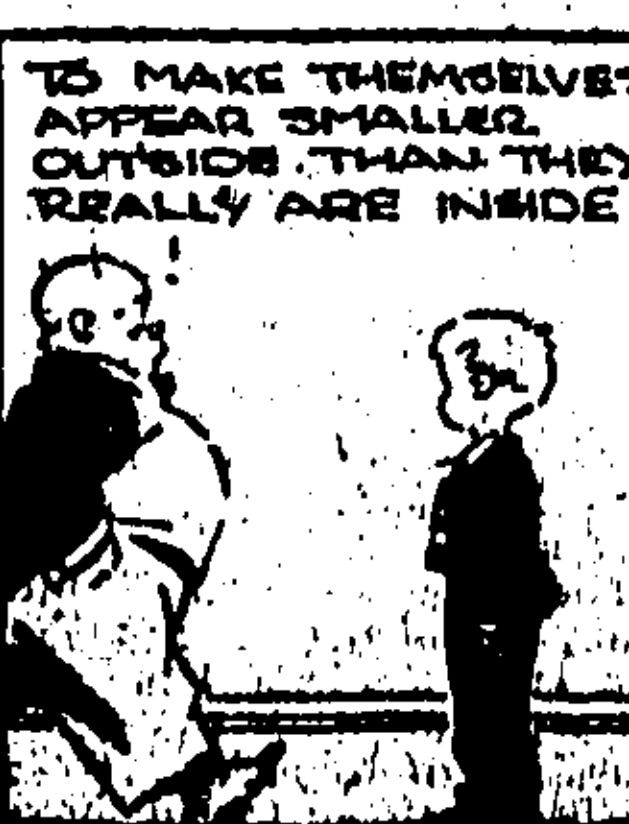
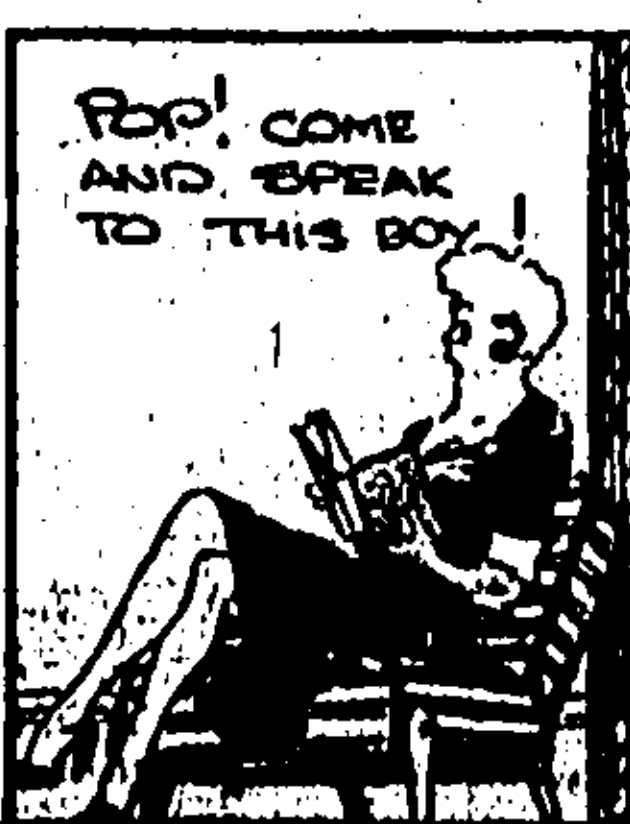
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**POP****SOVIET POLICY SPEECH EXPECTED****Malenkov And Molotov At Big Moscow Ceremony Tonight**

London, Jan 21.

A senior Communist Party member is expected to make a speech clarifying aspects of Soviet policy before Premier Georgi Malenkov and Foreign Minister Molotov at a meeting in Moscow this evening to mark the 30th anniversary of the death of Lenin, the "Father" of the 20th century Communism and the founder of the Soviet state.

The meeting is held annually and opens at the exact time when Lenin died on January 21, 1924. Usually held at the Bolshoi Theatre, attendance at the meeting has in the past been essential for top Soviet personalities.

As with the November meeting held to mark the anniversary of the Russian Revolution, the name of the speaker is usually not known until the meeting opens. The speaker usually is a high Soviet Communist Party leader, though not necessarily a member of the government.

US Aid Causes Landslide In Indo-Pakistan Relations

New Delhi, Jan. 20.

The Indian Prime Minister Mr. Nehru, is expected to make a lengthy review of his Government's foreign policy, particularly on Pakistan and Korea, in an address to the National Congress (ruling party) Party tomorrow.

The general secretary of the party said in an annual report released yesterday that reported plans for a military aid agreement between the United States and Pakistan had caused "an unfortunate landslide" in relations between India and Pakistan.

This reported agreement, emphasised in the secretary's report, is likely to be one of the major points before the Congress, which is being held in Kalyani, near here, with the most dangerous possibilities.

This move might have far-reaching consequences and "threatened peace to an extent which it would be folly not to measure properly now."

A Government spokesman here has refused to comment on the latest developments in Korea, where despite Communist protests, the Indian custodian forces have returned 22,000 anti-Communist prisoners to their United Nations captors for eventual release.

The report by the Congress Party secretary also called for the speedy liquidation of the remaining foreign possessions in India and for "more drastic steps" against both France and Portugal.

PAINFUL
Their report referred to conditions in Kenya as "painful and distressing in the extreme."

"If anything is a crime against humanity and a violation of the charter of human rights, it is armed attack against unarmed people," the report added.

The wrong in Kenya cannot be put right by force. The Congress Party's Working Committee Executive said today it hoped a Korean political conference "will be able to meet soon to decide such questions as still await decision."

It adopted a resolution regretting that the process laid down in the armistice agreement could not be fully carried out.

Another resolution described the reported proposals for American military aid to Pakistan as "a grave situation."

The Congress earnestly trusts that the United States will not take any step which will tend to reverse the process of history in Asia and create doubt and apprehension in the minds of Asian people who wish to pursue the path of freedom and democracy in their own way."

The Committee said. Resolutions adopted by the Executive will have to be ratified by an open session of the All-India Congress Committee which meets next weekend. A foreign policy resolution said India must follow an independent policy in international affairs. She must not align herself with any group.

Background material on the contest has been mailed to 25,000 schools and the contest is open to juniors and seniors. The winners will leave from New York on the 30-day trip about April 1.—United Press.

The main theme of the speech is customarily the legacy of Lenin and the implementation of his theories and policy today.

Through it usually contains some clues to current policy, it is not a major review of all aspects of affairs at home and abroad, as is the case with the November declaration.

The newspapers of Russia, Communist China and the Iron Curtain countries have been drawing attention to the anniversary—a "red letter day" in the international Communist calendar.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, reported that on Sunday thousands of Moscow citizens visited places "associated with the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet State."

ENDLESS STREAM

It said an endless stream of workers, soldiers and intellectuals visited the Lenin-Stalin museum in the vast cobbled Red Square, to pay their "deep respect to the leader of the Socialist Revolution."

In current Soviet propaganda, Lenin continued to be built up as the great figure of the Revolution, the great "leader and teacher."

Stalin is represented as the one who faithfully continued Lenin's work.

This build-up was not transferred to Malenkov, whose personality is merged in the official slogan of "collective leadership," implying government by a team of persons.

Today, somewhat paradoxically, Soviet propagandists stress that Lenin (who has been "immortalised" by the materialist Soviet State) in fact always advocated the principle of "collective leadership."

OUT OF FAVOUR

What is described today as "the cult of personality" (evidently meaning the old "Stalin worship") is very much out of favour.

Poland, which borders on Soviet Russia and Germany, claims a close association with Lenin.

The revolutionary leader spent much time in that country during his years of exile from Russia when he was working and plotting for the overthrow of the Tsarist regime.

The Warsaw correspondent of Moscow's Pravda reports that the Polish people carefully preserve everything associated with Lenin.

In Prague, Czechoslovakia, an exhibition of Lenin's journalistic activity opened last week.

The Hungarian Postal Service is issuing a series of stamps to mark the anniversary.

Tass reports that in China, newspapers have carried articles about Lenin, lectures are being given on "the life and work of Lenin" and on "the great man of our times."

An exhibition of photographs illustrating Lenin's life will open at the Peking Municipal Library today.

China's Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung, is an avid student of the works of Lenin.

In the world of international Communism, Mao's theoretical contributions to what he called "the science of Marxism-Leninism" are rated second only to those of Stalin.—China Mail Special.

"How To Manage Money"

Ottawa, Ontario,

Jan. 20.
A local housewife recently ordered a book from a Washington, D.C. firm. She enclosed Canadian bills in payment.

The company promptly rejected the Canadian money and suggested that if she wanted the book she would send United States currency.

The lady replied she would be delighted since the Canadian dollar was worth more than the American dollar and meant a saving of about a dime to her.

The name of the book was "How To Manage Money."—United Press.

Reuter Has "The Biggest Area Of Distribution"

— Says UNESCO

Paris, Jan. 20.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) said in a report today on world news agencies that Reuter headed the list as the agency with the "largest area of distribution."

According to the report, 55 per cent of the world's population gets world news through Reuter.

Three American agencies—Associated Press, United Press and International News Service—together reach 65 per cent of the world's population.

About 1,019,000,000 people—42 per cent of the world population—receive news from one or several world agencies, either directly or through national news agencies.

Only about 31,000,000—1.3 per cent of the world's population—fail to get world news from any agency.—Reuter.

Russia v. The West In Genetics Debate

London, Jan. 20.

Two leading scientists, one from Britain and one from Russia, were due today to open a debate in Karachi, Pakistan, on an issue which several years ago split world science into two camps.

The basic issue is whether man control nature and adopt it to his own requirements as the Soviet scientists argue or whether there are unalterable scientific laws governing life and evolution as almost all scientists outside the Iron Curtain countries maintain.

The forum for the discussion is the sixth Pakistan science congress which opened on Monday.

The proponent of the Soviet school of thought in biology known as "Michurinism" is scientist Nikolai Nuzhkin.

The case for the orthodox school of genetics (known as Mendelism or Morgan Mendelism) will be put by British biologist Dr Julian Huxley, who was the first Director-General of UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation).

Both scientists are attending the Pakistan Science Congress and yesterday Nuzhkin accepted a challenge to a public debate on the principles of biology put by Dr Huxley.

EAST-WEST DEBATE
This will be the first East-West debate on biology since the Soviet Communist Party ruled in 1948 in favour of the Michurin-Lysenko theories and branded as "reactionary" western genetics.

Previously both trends had been recognised in Russia and considerable research and scientific work had been done in "orthodox" genetics.

But a major debate of Soviet scientists in 1948 resulted in the declaration that in future only Michurin genetics would be taught.

The Soviet press proclaimed triumphantly. The future is with Michurin.

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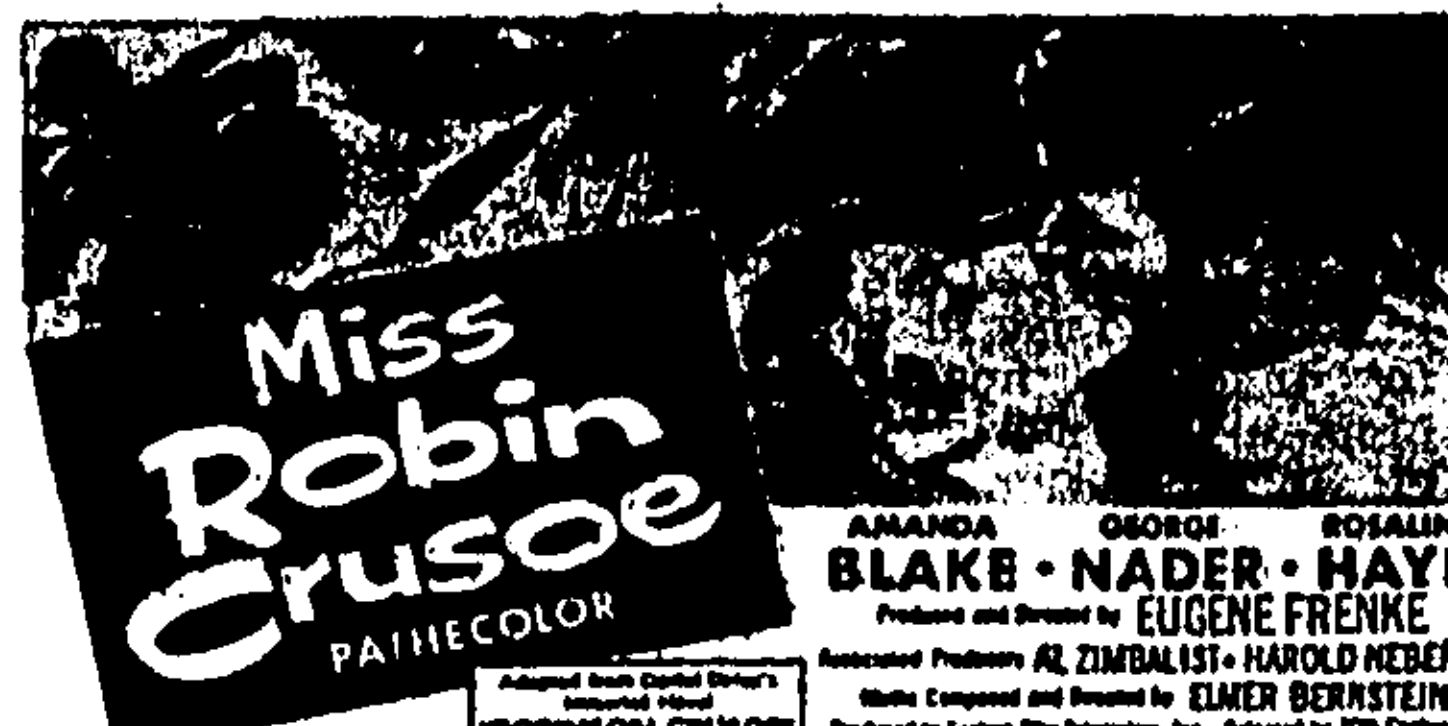
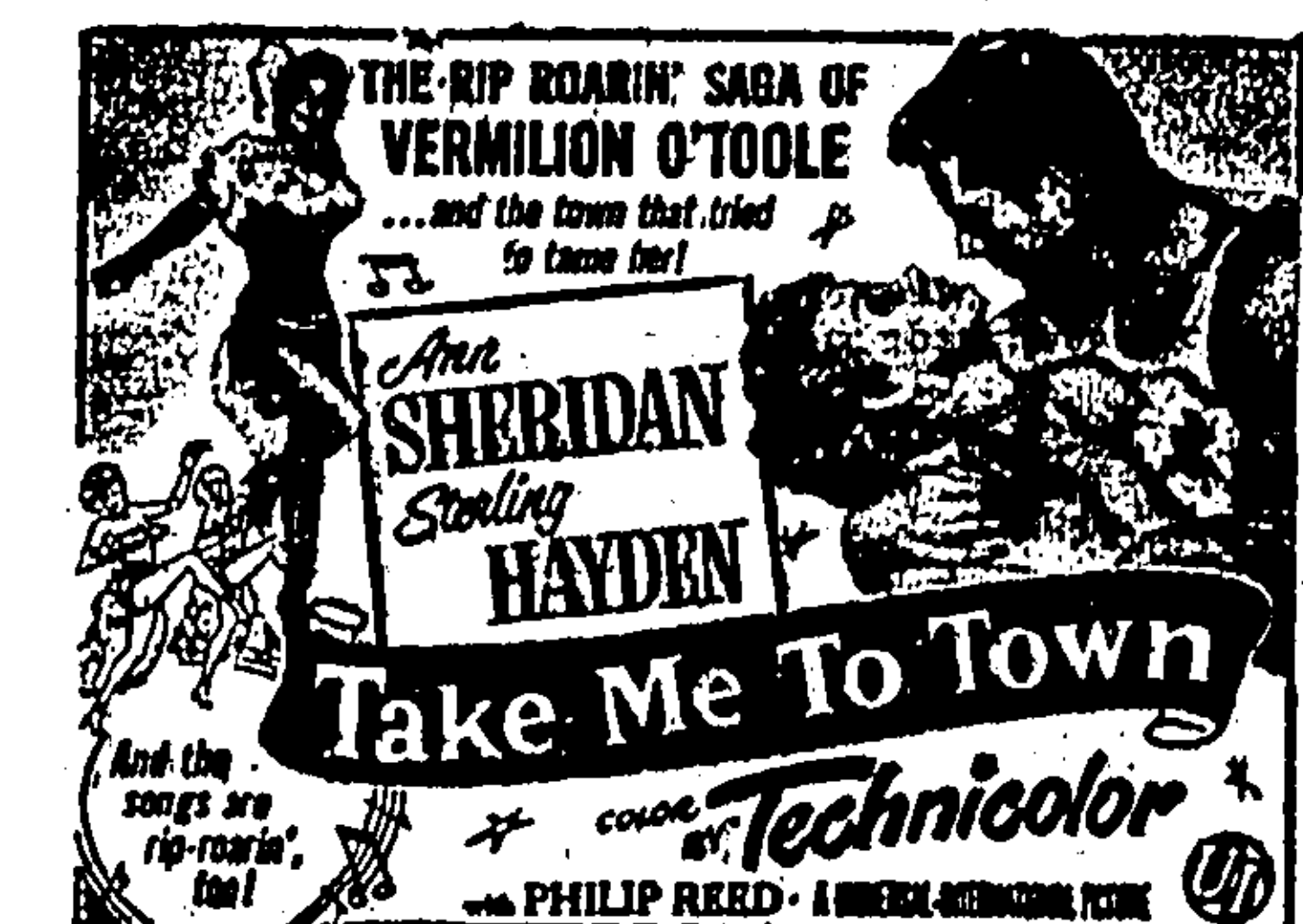
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MOSCOW NAMES ITS DELEGATES

FOR BIG-4 TALKS Eden, Dulles, Bidault Leave For Berlin Soon

Moscow radio tonight announced the names of the six leading Soviet delegates to attend the Big-Four Foreign Ministers' Conference at Berlin next week.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, with two of his principal delegates will fly from London to Berlin tomorrow and the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, is expected to leave Washington for Berlin either today or early tomorrow.

In Paris the French Foreign Minister, M. Bidault, has spoken on the French attitude to the conference. He is expected to join Mr. Eden and Mr. Dulles in Berlin this weekend for preliminary talks.

London, Jan. 20.
The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, who speaks only Russian, is bringing a Russian delegation to Berlin to attend the Big-Four Foreign Ministers' Conference.

One of them, Mr. Jacob Malik, also is an expert on atomic energy problems which Mr. Molotov is expected to discuss with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

The Russian delegation, who between them speak English, French and German, are expected to arrive in Berlin on Saturday or Sunday.

The principal Soviet advisers are:
Andrei Gromyko, 45, First Deputy Foreign Minister, for many years Soviet Ambassador to the United States and Soviet representative on the Security Council. He was Ambassador in London from 1952 to 1953.

Jacob Malik, 46, present Soviet Ambassador in London, former Soviet representative on the United Nations Security Council and the Atomic Energy Commission—one of the most brilliant of the younger Soviet diplomats.

Georgi Zarubin, 53, present Ambassador to the United States and Ambassador to Britain from 1946 to 1952.

250 MEETINGS
As Soviet Ambassador in London, Mr. Zarubin sat through most of the 250 odd fruitless four-power diplomatic meetings on a state treaty for Austria.

A keen fisherman, he once admitted: "Yes, I like fishing," and, with a quiet smile, he added "in troubled waters."

Mr. Zarubin has recently been holding discussions with the United States Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, on President Eisenhower's atom bank proposal.

Sergei Vinogradov, Ambassador in Turkey from 1940-1953 when he was appointed Ambassador to France.

Grigori M. Pashkin, head of the Soviet diplomatic mission in Berlin from 1940-1952 when he was appointed a Deputy Foreign Minister. He is a member of the policy-making "College" of the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the chief Soviet expert on Germany.

Thus, Mr. Molotov's closest advisers in Berlin are men with long experience of the West.—*Reuters*.

EDEN ARRIVING
Berlin, Jan. 21.
The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, will fly directly from London to Berlin tomorrow.

He is due in the German capital around 3:00 p.m. with several members of the British delegation to the Berlin Conference, including the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Anthony Nutting, and the Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, Mr. Frank Roberts.

Mr. Eden, who will be greeted at Tempelhof airport by the British High Commissioner in Germany, Frederick Hoyer Miller, and the British Commander in Berlin, General Cyril Coleman, is expected to go directly to his Greenwald residence.—*France-Press*.

"NOT TO BARGAIN"
Paris, Jan. 20.
The French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, told the diplomatic press here today that France would have much to do at the Berlin Conference, and that "it will depend on the goodwill and understanding of all our partners as to whether this role will be effective or not."

"We are going to face a very great undertaking," said M. Bidault. "We must not think that it has failed in advance," he added.

His speech "We are not going to back to bargaining. Bargaining is not a good policy. It shall be changed in the position adopted by the French Government."—*France-Press*.

ADENAUER CONFERS
Bonn, Jan. 20.
West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer today conferred with Dr. James Conant, U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, for the last time before the start of the Berlin Conference.

It was believed that they had discussed problems related to the forthcoming conference.—*France-Press*.

Atomic Action Turns Your Diamonds Green

London, Jan. 20.
Diamonds can be made to turn green and their value raised by using atomic activity, a scientist revealed here.

Dr. J. Gordon Cook, giving a "close-up" of science in the British Medical Association's magazine "Family Doctor," wrote: "One way of increasing the value of your diamonds—if you have any—is to get to know a scientist with a cyclotron. Experiments have shown that a diamond can be given a beautiful green colour by bombarding it with sub-atomic alpha particles.

"The colour is permanent and the diamonds are of great value."—*China Mail Special*.

Former Polish Captain To Lecture In US

Washington, Jan. 20.
The Attorney General, Mr. Herbert Brownell, said today that he had granted permission to Jan Cwiklinski, former captain of the P.W. 11th Army, to enter the United States temporarily for a lecture tour.

He said that Cwiklinski, who deserted his ship and Communism for asylum in Britain last July, was due to arrive in New York aboard the ss Mauretania next Tuesday.

Mr. Brownell acted under the discretionary authority granted to him under the McCarran-Walker Immigration Law.

Cwiklinski will make a lecture tour under the sponsorship of the Polish-American Congress. He will speak to Polish-American groups in Chicago on February 7 and later in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, and St. Mary's College, Orono, Lake, Michigan.

Cwiklinski was captain of the Batory from 1937 until his defection last July. While he was captain, the German Communist leader Gerhard Eisler slipped out of the United States aboard the Batory in 1949 to avoid a prison term for perjury.—*United Press*.

Mr Eisenhower's First Year At White House

Washington, Jan. 20.
The first anniversary of President Dwight Eisenhower's arrival at the White House was celebrated today in a short ceremony in which the President was presented with an engraved crystal cup representing his life from childhood in a Kansas farm to his accession to power on Jan. 20, 1953.

The cup was presented to him by members of his cabinet, leaders of the Republican Party and the White House staff.—*France-Press*.

A British Crossword Puzzle

1 M P A C T D H
O C E E M I L
A U D I T R U S E S
E O R E R S E
K E S E R V O I R S E
E M E T E A R S
N O T E D E S
E E N T E R P R I S E
W A N D C L E D
V O I C E A V E R T
E R N N I A
R G A N G L E

ACROSS
1 Collision (6).
7 Wickedness (4).
9 Financial check (5).
10 Tricks (5).
12 Formerly (4).
13 Water containers (10).
14 Rip (4).
16 Observe (4).
19 Undertaking (10).
22 Staff (4).
24 Utter (6).
25 Ward off (5).
26 Plant (4).
27 Knot (6).

DOWN
2 Fashions (6).
3 Player (5).
4 Extreme fight (8).
5 One who runs away (8).
6 Fall to hit (4).
8 Footy (6).
11 Conscience (6).
13 Renovate (6).
14 Revising (8).
17 Purport (8).
18 Respectable (6).
20 Undone (6).
21 Perfect (5).
23 Assort (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Costly, 4 Upset, 7 Nomads, 8 Wince, 10 Olla, 12 Precept, 15 Acid, 16 Ever, 17 Rota, 19 Lease, 20 Slender, 21 Snip, 23 Avail, 24 Minute, 25 Usage, 26 Bewild, Down: 1 Contours, 2 Stimulate, 3 Lode, 5 Princess, 6 Recapture, 9 Order, 11 Boasting, 12 Piles, 13 Eventual, 14 Trippers, 16 Olive, 17 Rich.

Liliane Knows Her Pythons



LILIANE LAMBERT is only 8 months old but she has no fear of the python which coils its great length around her. She is the daughter and granddaughter of Parisian animal tapers and will be baptised next month with great ceremony in a cage full of wild animals. Liliane shows no fear or emotion when confronted by circus animals and looks upon the python as a living toy with which she can amuse herself.—*Central Press*.

"Let's Build Simple Aero-Cars For The World's Skyways"

New York, Jan. 20.
An American aeronautical engineer, Mr. Grover Leoning, has appealed to industry to develop an "aero-car" which people could fly as easily as driving a motor car.

The aero-car would need to:
• Take off and land in a straight-up or straight-down direction.
• Fly in a straight-line at speeds up to 300 miles an hour.
• Require no more of an operator than to steer it and regulate its speed.
• Land safely by means of radar even with the operator "asleep at the switch."

Grover Leoning, inventor of the strut-braced monoplane and the amphibious plane, a leading aeronautical engineer since 1911, complained that America was not "building out of our extensive air lore a great manufacturing industry, like the automotive industry, which will develop an air vehicle for an individual."

"Military orders, no matter how vast, will never build such an industry," he said. "Commercial aviation can't—about 1,000 planes now do the air lines' flying. By contrast, 45,000,000 automobiles—private vehicles of transport—are woven intimately into the life of this country to such a degree that crowded streets and roads are making car travel increasingly impractical. Still, private car production is on a second-hand curve.

"During the last decade, hundreds of thousands of people have learned to fly, yet we do not see the development of a vehicle to utilise the vast free roads of the air. Private flying has decreased consistently."

"If we could only get busy on it," he continued, present aviation science could produce "an aircraft, of modest cost that could take off and land vertically, fly fast horizontally, and that could have its difficult balancing technique done by automatic pilot, leaving only steering and speed control to the occupant."

"We may even see the day when we will have worked out a radar system that will ensure a safe landing, even if the pilot is asleep at the switch. It is in such a vehicle that a person with poor eyesight and advanced age could fly as safely as driving an automobile."—*United Press*.

HEAT EXCHANGERS
Mr. Prudham said that the distinctive feature of the exhaust-heated turbine engine was the heat exchanger, which kept fly ash and other waste products from burning coal from fouling the turbine blades.

"It is anticipated that the second stage of the research programme to be carried out on this plant will extend over some two years," Mr. Prudham said.

Britain Prepares To Deal With Atomic-Bomb Fires

London, Jan. 20.
Britain's Civil Defence authorities are preparing to meet the threat of an atomic bombardment and they are planning mobile fire columns ranging over the whole country to fight blazes which would follow such a bombardment.

Firemen to man the columns are to be trained in a new school at Reigate, near London.

Recently it was announced work had been completed on a deep atomic-bomb proof headquarters in London for the Civil Defence.

Plans for meeting the after-effects of atomic bombing provide for the concentration of fire fighting equipment in mobile columns that can travel the length and breadth of Britain, a Home Office official stated.

He said the columns would have self-propelled pumps capable of delivering about 1,000 gallons a minute. The columns would be radio-controlled from a central headquarters.

The new school at Reigate will train firemen to handle the new equipment.

Among the new devices they will be taught to handle, is a special truck which lays down six-inch diameter hose at the rate of 26 miles an hour. This, with newly-designed 16-foot long, six-inch diameter lightweight plastic pipes and tanks of fibre glass, will help solve the fireman's main problem—adequate water supply.

1,000 PUMPS
Experts estimate that 1,000 pumps would be required to put out a fire caused by one atomic bomb.

The present peacetime strength of the London fire brigade is only about 140 pumps. About 10,000 more are in storage where they have been since the war.

The specially-designed pumps for the mobile columns are now being turned out from the factories "in substantial numbers," the Home Office official stated.

Mr. A. H. Johnstone, chief officer of the Surrey fire brigade, said here after a visit to the United States: "Ordinary peacetime fighting equipment and methods do not differ much between countries. But I can say that we in this country are well in advance of America in the design of special equipment for wartime use."—*China Mail Special*.

Soviet & Indian Jurists Meet In East Germany

Berlin, Jan. 20.
The East German ADN News Agency announced today that jurists from India, the Soviet Union and Eastern Germany had met last Monday at the Potsdam-Babelsberg Academy.

Professor J. Misra, Indian expert on constitutional law, stressed the solidarity of the Indian people with the German people in their struggle for a peaceful solution of the German question, the agency said.

Prof. Misra also intends to visit Western Germany, the agency added.—*France-Press*.

New Chairman For French Foreign Affairs Committee

Paris, Jan. 20.
General Pierre Koenig, Gaullist opponent of the European army treaty, was re-elected tonight as Chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee with the support of Communist deputies.

Earlier, M. Daniel Mayer, one of the leading Socialist opponents of the European army treaty, was re-elected Chairman of the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee. The Communists voted for him too.

Both these key Committees are still due to examine the European army treaty before the National Assembly can go ahead with the ratification debate.—*Reuters*.

Record Exports
Of "Scotch"
London, Jan. 20.
Scotch Whisky exports were the highest ever in 1953 and earned for Britain £27,798,000 in foreign currencies.

In all 18,202,404 gallons were sent overseas, 2,000,000 gallons more than the previous year, the Scotch Whisky Association announced.

Well over half of this—7,183,174 gallons—went to the United States and brought in dollars to the value of £20,781,000. This was an increase of 892,888 gallons and £1,300,865 over 1952.

Canada was the second biggest customer paying £2,574,000 for 878,885 gallons.

Most markets showed increases in imports. Most spectacular were those in New Zealand and Venezuela.—*China Mail Special*.

Bank Would Not Accept His Beef Cut

Detroit, Jan. 20.
Butcher Sam Eisenberg, a bit absent-minded at times, wrapped up the day's receipts and handed them to a customer who ordered lunch meat. Sam discovered his mistake when he tried to bank a pound of cold cuts.

The customer, Eleanor Hallweg, returned the \$197 when she discovered the mistake.—*United Press*.



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DEADLY WEDLOCK : Fourth day

MENACE

THE DOOR BELL RANG

*Then I knew
this was it*

NICKIE, a famous model, discovers that her husband Dr. BRISTOL ROBERTS has murdered LYDIA CLIFFORD. As she cannot give evidence against him while still his wife she decides to divorce him—and send him to the gallows. She knows that if he guesses her plan he will kill her too. And then, in court, she sees JEFFREY BERING, a man she once loved. Inspector RAYNER, of Scotland Yard, questions her about Lydia Clifford's death. Now NICKIE has returned to her flat to find someone waiting there in the darkness.

By LEONARD MOSLEY

THE trouble with being a woman is that you never really get over a man you have once loved.

In those first few seconds in the darkness of my flat, as the arms came around my waist, I wanted to scream in panic because I thought that it was Bristol, and I was terrified of what he had come to do.

But then I recognised the feel of those arms, the smell of the face lotion, and I just could not help relaxing for a second or so in relief that it was not Bristol but Jeffrey Bering; lay there in his arms, remembering a time (it seemed so long ago now) when an embrace from this man had been the delicious height of bliss.

Abruptly I jerked myself free and rushed over to the light. Jeffrey still stood by the door, smiling at me; the same handsome, happy-go-lucky, superficial, and unreliable Jeffrey.

"How could you do this to me, Jeffrey?" I said. "Get out quickly, before I call someone to throw you out!"

He looked at me in amazement. "But you sent for me, Nicola. That woman—your husband's nurse—Nurse Vane—she told me you wanted to see me badly, so I came up here and—waited for you."

"How could you be such a fool? It was a trick to get you here. The whole thing's a trick. Why did you let them involve you in my case at all? They're putting you in the witness-box, aren't they? What are you going to tell them?"

THE CALLERS

HE moved across to me and I backed away. "Nickie, dear, do you think I'd do you any harm?"

"Oh, Jeffrey, don't you see this is part of a plot against me? Didn't you see the little man on the door, spying on me? Tomorrow they'll put you in the box and ask you all about us, and then they'll ask you where you were in the early hours of this morning and you'll have to tell them. And they'll make it sound as if we are still lovers."

"Nonsense! I'll explain that it was an innocent visit. They can't prove otherwise."

"They don't have to prove anything, you fool," I said. "All they have to do is suggest things—make out that I am a loose woman. Anything to ruin my case."

"Darling Nickie," he said, "if I had known, I wouldn't have hurt you for the world. But that's me all over. I'm always hurting people and not meaning to."

There was a ring at the front door bell, and I knew

that this was it. I went across and opened it, and outside was the little spy—and Bristol.

Jeffrey wanted to make a row, but there was no use doing that now. The little man took down all the particulars, and finally I pushed them all out, then I hung myself on the door and began to cry.

The bell rang again, and when I opened the door Bristol was there, but alone this time. He looked pale and grim. "Let me come in," he said.

"No. Get out or I'll scream for help."

He pushed his way past me. "Don't be a fool. You're quite safe here. I want to talk to you." He swung round on me. "Nicola, I know why you're trying to divorce me. You've discovered you can testify against me—about Lydia Clifford—once you are free. You want to see me hang for murder."

"Yes," I said.

"You saw a Scotland Yard detective this morning. What did you tell him?"

"Nothing—yet," I said. "But he knows about Lydia. Edmund Clifford has called in the police and talked."

THE THREAT

BRISTOL made a derisive gesture. "That little pipsqueak. He's a dying man, anyway."

"Before anything he says can do them any good, they'll have to have some corroborated evidence—your evidence, Nicola. Between the two of you, you can hang me. I'm not the type to hang, Nicola. You're going to keep silent until Edmund Clifford is dead."

"Until I get my divorce," I said. "Then I'll talk my head off. You deserve to hang, Bristol. You're not only a murderer, you're cruel and evil! And for the murder of Lydia Clifford, you'll hang."

At that he came over and gripped my arm, until his nails went into my flesh. "If I hang, Nicola, you'll hang too, I swear it. If you win this divorce and talk to the police, I'll make a statement that will involve you."

"You were there when it happened. I'll tell them that you helped me, that you are a murderer too. I'll involve you so closely a jury will believe that you put me up to it. I'm very good with juries, Nicola."

He was still gripping my arm, but he was smiling again and confident. "I'm asking you once more. Call off this divorce—or else I'll blacken your name in court and then, if I lose, I'll involve you in the murder. Call it off, you fool."

At which he bent over me, kissed me full on the lips, and before I could kick him, he had moved to the door, and was gone.

NEVER SAFE

I SAT in the flat until first light came and it was day again. I was frightened and bewildered. Bristol was not a man to make empty threats.

And what could I say to prove my innocence? For it was true that I had been there, I had seen her body, I had left with Bristol. Who would believe that I had stumbled on to the scene by accident, that I had let myself be deceived into thinking it was suicide?

I got up and paced the flat, wondering once more whether to call the whole thing off. Then all this sickening worry and fear would be over.

Or would it? No, I knew that it would not. I knew that so



Illustration by ROBB

**HE MOVED ACROSS
—I BACKED AWAY**

long as Bristol Roberts was alive and free I would never be safe. But how could I prove him guilty—and prove my own innocence as well?

When I went into the court this morning I saw Inspector Rayner waiting for me. He looked at me reproachfully. "I tried to find you yesterday, Inspector," I said. "But I missed you and—well, I was distraught and—"

"That's all right," he said, smiling. "Perhaps we could have our little talk today?"

DETERMINED

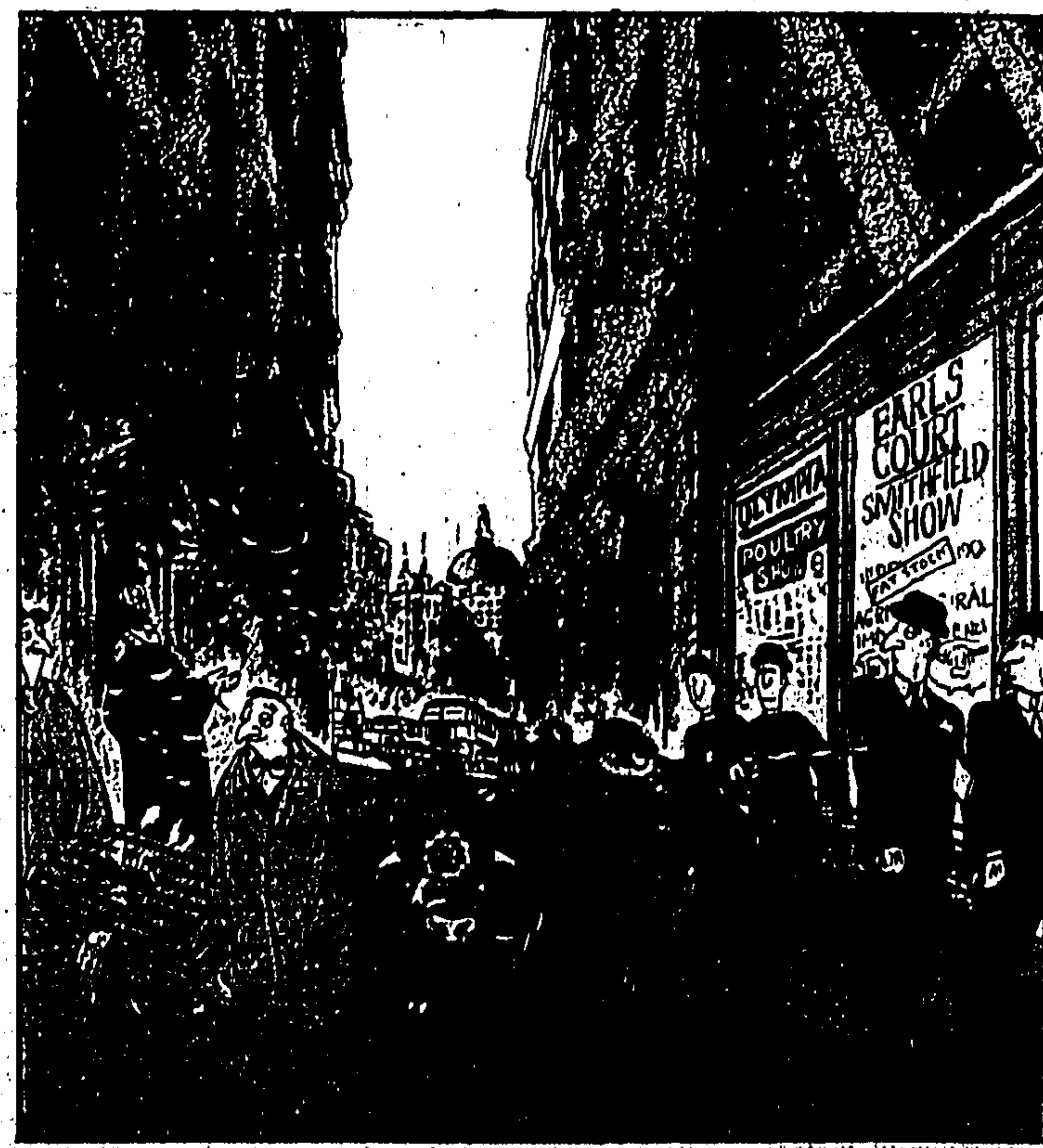
I TOOK a deep breath. "Inspector, what would you do if someone came forward and proved not only that Lydia Clifford was murdered but pointed out the murderer too?"

He raised his bushy eyebrows. "Is this a hypothetical question?"

"I mean every word I say."

"In that case," he said, "I would order the arrest of the

NEXT: House of a murderer



"D'you know what O'd do to solve Lianen's traffic problem, young Gentleman? O'd plough the damn lot up—thats what O'd do."

DON IDDON'S DIARY

GOODBYE TO THE BOOM

Philadelphia, Tuesday. WASHINGTON makes the laws, New York makes the money, but Philadelphia makes the goods—at least, many of them. I have heard this claim many times when I have been in Philadelphia, but on this particular visit the claim has been qualified.

Philadelphia, which, like Birmingham, is a city of a thousand and one trades, hopes to go on making the goods. At the moment the city, perhaps more worried than New York about a recession, is a vast bargain basement.

The first man I met—a local newspaperman—said: "You'd think we were getting ready to abandon the place."

All over town there are sales. The windows of the stores are plastered with posters: "Giant clearance... Prices Slashed... Must Get Rid of Stock... Selling at Cost."

I dropped into John Wanamakers, one of the world's great stores, a huge, elegant shop which sells quality goods. Although it was a crisp, bright day, ideal for shopping, there were not many people at the counters.

A clerk told me: "Everyone's complaining. Business is way off. Of course, this is a slack period just after the holidays, but I haven't known it as slack as this for years. Quite a few people have been laid off in this area—there are 200,000 unemployed in Pennsylvania alone—and it's worrying."

Drastic cuts

I SAW fine watches cut a third in price, beautiful tweeds, some of them British, reduced by 25 percent, Sheffield plate, soft leather shoes, luggage, dispatch cases—all drastically down in price.

I went into the radio and television department and heard "commercials" I had listened to over and over again on my car's radio.

"Get your TV set for two-thirds the price of last year and with it, absolutely free, a brand-new record-

player." "Nineteen fifty-three cars, brand-new, never used, guaranteed, at almost cost. We must get rid of these cars to make room for the 1954 models."

I wasn't surprised to hear about the cars. Ever since last June I have been watching the price of cars drop and drop.

Entering Philadelphia I saw the used car lots and garages cluttered and jammed with cars—most of them only a year or two old and all going for a few hundred pounds each.

When jobs end

NO one (certainly not the editor of the Wall Street Journal) is deluding himself about the motor car slump.

One of Philadelphia's biggest used car dealers told me: "This is the worst we've had in 20 years."

Stocks of cars in the sales rooms and garages still in business are high and mounting.

I don't want to give the impression that Philadelphia is on the verge of a depression, but it is obvious that the boom is over.

Here in Philadelphia you can see what happens when jobs run out. Goods bought on the hire-purchase system—and so many are—are reclaimed by the finance companies, housewives cut their budgets, people reduce their purchase of luxuries, young men and women leave town looking for work.

This is happening on a small scale in this city of 3,000,000 people, a stable, sober, well-balanced city, British in character and manner, and not given to excesses like Los Angeles or the boom-and-bust "get rich quick" and "go broke quicker" towns.

Worry about unemployment and a possible slump perhaps explains the lack of enthusiasm among Philadelphians. I have met over the President's State of the Union message.

A staunch Republican business man said to me: "There were too many generalisations and platitudes in the speech—nothing specific."

Proud citizens

NO American can forget that the great depression of 1929 began under a Republican Administration and helped to put the Democrats in power for 20 years. Another "Republican depression" and the Grand Old Party might be in the wilderness for 30 years.

Not all my time in Philadelphia has been spent listening to talk of slump, although I rate this the major topic of conversation here. This is a city which is the birthplace of the American Republic, the home of the Liberty Bell, Independence Square, the Citadel of Freedom.

Philadelphians are fiercely independent, proud, and insistent on their rights. The clownish antics of Senator McCarthy don't go down at all well in this "City of Brotherly Love," and I have heard many people deplore Government encroachment upon the individual.

While I have been here three schoolteachers have been sacked by the Board of Education for refusing to answer questions concerning their loyalty and their alleged affiliation with subversive groups.

I haven't studied the case. The teachers may be as guilty as the resident of the Kremlin, but it's interesting that Walter Biddle Saul, President of the Board of Education and a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, cast a dissenting vote in each of the three cases and said that the testimony at the closely guarded secret hearings didn't sustain the charges.

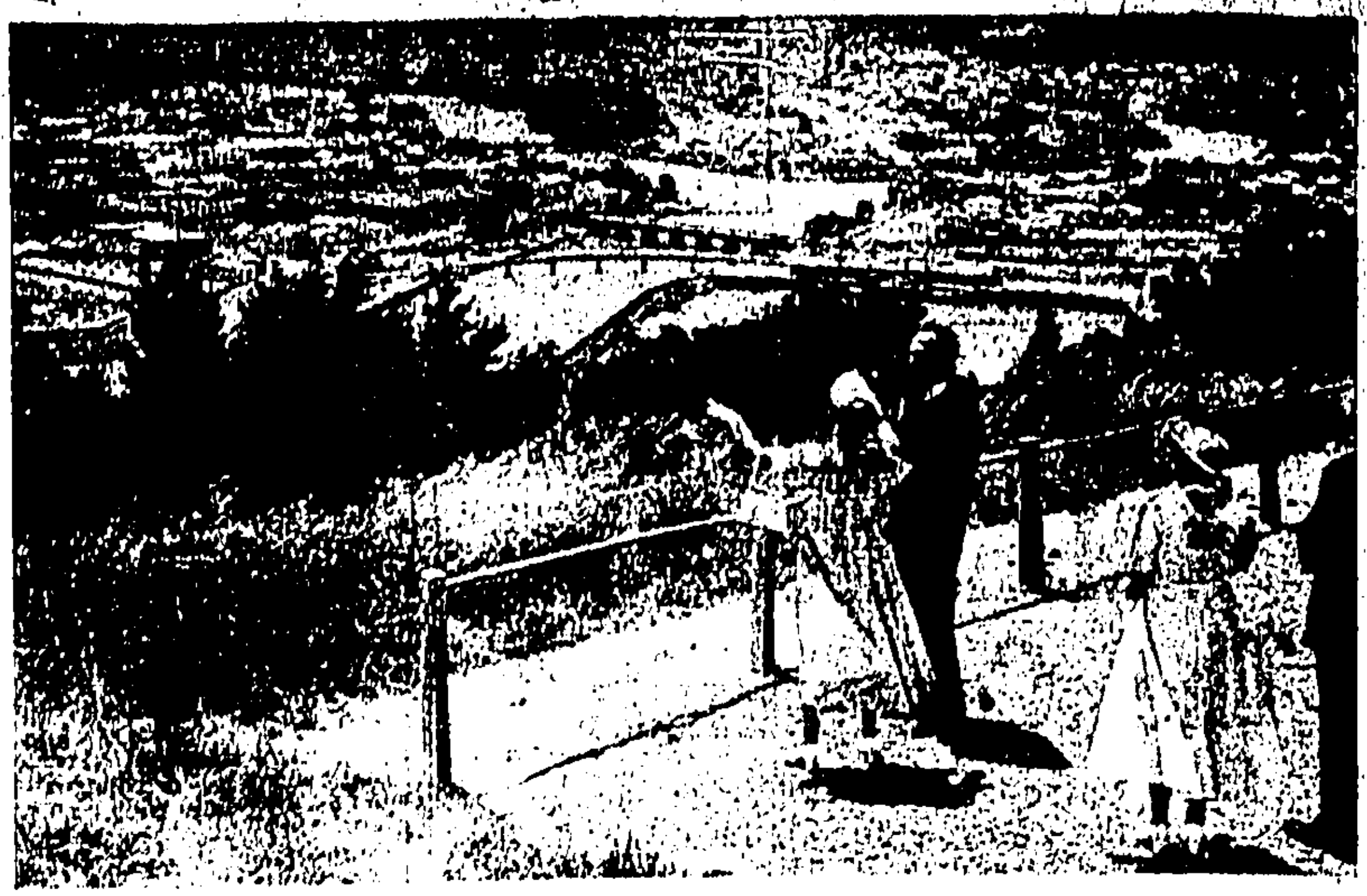
Do they wonder?

PHILADELPHIANS don't like the odor surrounding the case; they don't like secret hearings or Star Chamber.

Hundreds of thousands pass Independence Square on their way to and from work every day. Maybe they are wondering what's happening to freedom.

London Review Bureau

Queen Sees Where Captain Cook First Landed On N. Z.



The Queen visits windswept Kaiti Hill at Grishorne, New Zealand, and gazes down on the panorama of the town on which the sun rises first in the Empire, and on the beach below where Captain Cook first set foot on New Zealand soil.—Express Photo.

BUILDING NEW HOMES FOR 33,000 PEOPLE IN DEVASTATED CYPRUS

Paphos, Cyprus, Jan. 20.

An all-out effort is being made by the Cyprus Government to win the "battle of the roofs" in the Paphos district of Cyprus which was heavily damaged by an earthquake last September. First estimates of the cost of this battle are almost £1,000,000.

At a dozen different sites scattered throughout the 384 square miles of rough, difficult country affected, the construction of entirely new villages to replace those reduced to heaps of rubble, is in full swing.

A recent official publication issued by the Paphos Earthquake Reconstruction Committee reports "considerable progress" in a task which has no parallel in the island's contemporary history.

It involves rebuilding and rehousing at least 13 villages with about 1,500 houses, as well as the repair of several hundred houses which were damaged during the earthquake. The million-pound project will provide solid, permanent roofs and homes for 33,000 people who were rendered homeless by the catastrophe.

The official report anticipates that the Cyprus part of the project will be completed by the end of this month (January). The repair of damaged houses in Paphos town and villages has brought many building problems into the limelight.

Cracks and dents in walls and roofs have been found to be susceptible by mere plastering or cementing. Hence a large number of houses had to be pulled down and built anew.

Horrible Sight

As a result, Paphos and nearby villages today present a much more horrible sight of rubble and devastation than on the day of the earthquake. The Reconstruction Committee's report reveals some of the difficulties which the authorities are facing in getting the approval of stricken villages for the selection of new sites for their villages.

The biggest headache in this respect is Stroumbi, the largest of the villages which were completely destroyed by the earthquake. When Admiral Earl Louis Mountbatten, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, visited Cyprus in November, he was taken to Stroumbi, where he declared that the village was indeed in worse plight than any he had seen on the Greek Islands which suffered earthquakes shortly before Cyprus. But the publicity which Stroumbi has earned as the hardest-hit of the smashed Cypriot villages had made its inhabitants highly critical and antagonistic towards the Government's plans for the reconstruction of their village.

"Provoked by unscrupulous agitation, misled by tendentious newspaper reporting," says the official report, "the villagers have sought to impose foolish conditions on their acceptance of Government help."

Exasperated

The position now is that the large majority of the inhabitants of Stroumbi still refuse to accept the plan, and the exasperated Cyprus authorities have had to fall back on a policy of meeting homes only for such of the inhabitants "as are ready to help themselves." The Reconstruction Committee's outspoken conclusion is: "Apart from the houses for the minority of people at present willing to co-operate, work on the new Stroumbi should be suspended until the villagers come to their senses." On a recent visit to Paphos, it was told by the Commissioner,

Mr. Ian Williams, of another village, much smaller than Stroumbi, but equally shattered, where the villagers objected to the site chosen for the new village, for totally different reasons. Even though this village was completely destroyed during the earthquake, there were no victims, which at first seemed surprising. Later it became known that most of the 30 families in the village were suspected of being goat-thieves, and the day before the earthquake, rumour had reached them that the police were going to raid the village around 4 a.m. next day.

Goat Thieves Object

So their inhabitants retired with their families to spend that night in the forest. When, at 6 a.m., the earthquake shook their village out of existence, there was no one at all inside the mudbrick buildings, which were razed.

The villagers' objection to the new site chosen for their village, the Commissioner told me, is believed to be that it is a long way from the goat tracks.

In spite of these difficulties, however, officials hope to be able to put all the homeless people of the Paphos district, except those of Stroumbi, under solid roofs by the end of January.

Government expenditure on reconstruction and repairs has been allocated as follows: Framework housing scheme £290,440; Repair scheme for poor householders Grants in money and materials £320,300; Repair scheme for middle class owners Grants £122,900; Repair and reconstruction of public buildings including hospital, schools, police stations £183,200.

In addition to Government expenditure, public contributions to earthquake relief funds have so far exceeded £70,000. Gifts in cash and kind have poured in from many parts of the world, including £10,000 from Britain.

But much more than that will be needed to complete the work of reconstruction. Some 50 churches will have to be rebuilt, while another 40 require extensive repairs. Damage to church property alone is estimated at about £500,000. Units of the British Army are still in the Paphos district, assisting with the work of reconstruction and organization. They arrived on the very day of the disaster, and the civilian authorities never made an opportunity of repelling them. Now they are expected to be replaced by the British Army for their valuable assistance throughout the emergency. —CHINA MAIL Special.

North Pacific Fisheries Conference

Washington, Jan. 20.

The first meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission is to be held here beginning on February 1, the State Department announced today.

The Government of the United States will be the host. The participants will be the governments of Canada, Japan and the United States.

Invitations to send an observer have been extended to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Pacific Halibut Commission, the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission.

The purposes of the conference will be to decide matters of organization, to prepare co-ordinated programmes of research on stocks of fish that are of common concern to the three countries, and to carry out generally the commitments of the convention.

The establishment of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission is provided for in the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean which was signed at Tokyo on May 9, 1952 on behalf of Canada, Japan and the United States, and into effect on June 12, 1953 upon the exchange of ratifications by the three governments at Tokyo.

The treaty was signed by the President of the United States on July 13, 1952 with the advice and consent of the Senate given on July 4, 1952.

The representatives of the three participating governments will be announced at a later date, the State Department said. —France-Press.

RATIFIES EDC

The Hague, Jan. 20.

The Netherlands Senate tonight ratified the European Defence Community Treaty by 36 votes to four.

Thus, the Netherlands becomes the first country to adopt the EDC Treaty. On July 23, last year, the Netherlands Chamber of Deputies ratified the treaty by 72 votes to seven.

Political sources here had generally expected the Senate ratification despite Communist and extreme right Senators' opposition.

One Protestant-Moderate, one Socialist and two Communist Senators voted against the treaty. —France-Press.

Shares Still Advancing In New York

New York, Jan. 20.

Stocks pushed steadily ahead today to the highest level for ten months with activity in New York Central and sharp gains in the backward liquor stocks as the main features.

Today's advance—the sixth in the past seven sessions—was not as spectacular as some, but the gains were sufficient to push industrial to their highest point since March 20, 1953, and the general market average to the highest level since March 30.

Volume increased to 1,800,000 shares from 1,400,000 yesterday, featured by a 520,000-share first hour.

Wall Street, which in past sessions has had the prospect of relief in dividend taxation and General Motors' \$1,500,000,000 spending programme as topics for conversation, had another item of choice today.

Robert R. Young, colourful rail tycoon, with several associates, severed all connections with the Chesapeake & Ohio and acquired a "substantial" interest in New York Central.

The news sent Central up as much as 3/4 point at one time. It closed 1/2 point higher at 20 1/2, the day's second largest sales total.

Of 1,184 issues traded, 569 were higher, 324 lower, 291 unchanged.

The NY Stock Exchange had volume was \$4,240,000. The American Stock Exchange volume was 510,000 shares.

Dow Jones closing averages were:

30 Industrials 289.14
20 Rails 99.00
10 Utilities 93.75
65 Stocks 100.33
40 Bonds 98.35
Comm. Future Price Index 107.07

—United Press.

Singapore's Need For Trade With Indonesia

Singapore, Jan. 20.

Talks between Singapore and Indonesian trade delegations which opened on Sunday in Djakarta may decide Singapore's fate as South-east Asian "champion" if not of Empire preference as such, then at least a "go-it-alone" policy.

What is different, in addition to the good luck that Sydney cannot brook the news as efficiently as Whitehall, is that Mr Butler appeared at Sydney in the role, for once, of a kind of champion if not of Empire preference as such, then at least a "go-it-alone" policy.

Reliable sources there attribute to him the warning that although he had hoped Britain would be able to spare £100,000,000 for capital development overseas this year, in fact he has now contracted to £50,000,000.

NO EARLY CONVERTIBILITY

His argument as reported (and it is consonant with his known views beforehand) is that for the sterling area to balance up her trade with the rest of the world, British exports have still to be stimulated, and hence British costs cut, which means that half the £100,000,000 envisaged must now be kept for use at home.

In fact, of course, since the £100,000,000 figure was mentioned a shattering and overwhelming fact has come to light about the Randall Committee.

This was named by President Eisenhower from both sides in Congress to recommend a future economic policy. It has now turned down the Commonwealth Plan. This had been devised at the November 1952 conference in London, then submitted to the American Government last spring by Mr Butler and Mr Eden.

All previous calculations had been made on the basis that the American Government could and would go along with the plan. Its central idea was that the Commonwealth and sterling area could prosper only if the basis of a greatly increased tempo and turnover of world trade, providing the profit margins with which capital could be built up for development to raise living standards.

TWO VITAL RESPECTS

That all assumed American co-operation in two vital respects. One was to ease tariffs; the other was either by revamping gold or some other device used up with the International Monetary Fund, to support sterling which could be made convertible more easily. If that help was forthcoming, then there was no need for the Commonwealth and sterling area to work out their salvation as a separate economic bloc.

But the Sydney Conference has seen the Randall Report. This has conditioned all the lookers and inspired accounts which have been pouring from it. In the first instance, it means that the British and sterling area must be made convertible. Next, there is no sign of any convertibility. There is where there was no convertibility and interests have

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local exchange market this morning at the following rates: U.S. dollar (per £1) 122 1/2; Canadian dollar (per £1) 122 1/2; Australian dollar (per £1) 122 1/2; Hong Kong dollar (per £1) 122 1/2; Indian rupee (per £1) 122 1/2; Japanese yen (per £1) 122 1/2; Swiss franc (per £1) 122 1/2; French franc (per £1) 122 1/2; German mark (per £1) 122 1/2; Italian lira (per £1) 122 1/2; Spanish peseta (per £1) 122 1/2; Dutch guilder (per £1) 122 1/2; Belgian franc (per £1) 122 1/2; Portuguese escudo (per £1) 122 1/2; Greek drachma (per £1) 122 1/2; Turkish lira (per £1) 122 1/2; Egyptian pound (per £1) 122 1/2; Indian rupee (per £1) 122 1/2; Japanese yen (per £1) 122 1/2; Swiss franc (per £1) 122 1/2; French franc (per £1) 122 1/2; German mark (per £1) 122 1/2; Italian lira (per £1) 122 1/2; Spanish peseta (per £1) 122 1/2; Dutch guilder (per £1) 122 1/2; Belgian franc (per £1) 122 1/2; Portuguese escudo (per £1) 122 1/2; Greek drachma (per £1) 122 1/2; Turkish lira (per £1) 122 1/2; 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